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Any single volume that tells the whole story of Japan, past and present, geographic, political, economic and social, must necessarily deal more or less superficially with the subjects considered. The present volume, however, contains a good selection of material and every chapter is packed full of pertinent data. Any one desiring to make a special study of Japan will do well to begin with a survey such as Mr. Porter's volume presents. There are two good maps and a useful index. The volume is well-balanced, interesting and instructive.

E. R. J.

SOCIOLOGY

CONKLIN, E. G. *Heredity and Environment in the Development of Men.* (2nd ed.). Pp. xvi, 550. Price, \$2.00. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1916.

Barring a few new diagrams and changes in a couple of chapters, this edition is practically the same as the first. The author is to be congratulated that a new edition has been called for so soon. The volume has proved extremely useful in classes interested in studying social backgrounds and to a large group of readers who have wanted to know something of present biology.

C. K.

GRANT, MADISON. *The Passing of the Great Race.* Pp. xxi, 245. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.

The great race, whose ultimate disappearance the author fears, is the tall, long-headed, blond, of northern Europe, called the Nordic. He feels that in Europe and America the short, dark Mediterranean race, and the taller, round-headed Alpine race are coming to the top, while the more highly specialized and more energetic Nordic is losing. While this viewpoint is by no means new, it has never been better presented. Of special value is the historical sketch of the appearance and distribution of these three great races in Europe. Brevity often forces a more dogmatic opinion than the author probably holds, but so many extreme statements are made that the reader often wonders what evidence there is. Little mention is made of other writers, and even in the bibliography the names of Ammon, Lapouge, Reibmayr, Schallmaier, who have advocated similar claims, and opponents like Finot and Novicow, are omitted. In spite of many defects the position of the author has much to commend it. The volume should be studied by all who are interested in the future of our own country, and in democracy at large.

C. K.

OLIVER, SIR THOMAS. *Occupations from the Social, Hygienic and Medical Points of View.* Pp. x, 110. Price, \$1.80. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.
 KOBER, GEORGE M. and HANSON, WILLIAM C. (Ed. by). *Diseases of Occupation and Vocational Hygiene.* Pp. xxi, 918. Price, \$8.00. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son and Company, 1916.

Widely differing in content and aim, these two volumes indicate the rapid growth in appreciation of the dangers to health and common welfare presented by

many of our industrial processes. The first volume, by the author of one of the standard works on the subject (*Diseases of Occupation*), treats in most readable fashion of the air we breathe, the influence of workshops, the relation of work and efficiency, provisions for the health of the worker, the choice of careers, the different reactions to industrial processes and poisons, the choice of a career and the dangers of gases and electricity. It will prove valuable and interesting to public health workers, and will give much information to the general citizen who wants a bird's-eye view of the subject.

The second volume is the largest and most complete handbook the writer of this note has seen. To it some twenty-nine men and women from Europe as well as America have contributed, in addition to the editors. Among these are not only physicians and teachers but engineers, statisticians, public health officials and social workers. Each topic is discussed in detail and definite medical suggestions are made so that it becomes at once a valuable handbook for the practising physician. The material is presented in such fashion that it becomes likewise an indispensable reference book for all who are interested in manufacturing and the influence of industrial life on social conditions.

The book is divided into three main divisions. In the first we find the discussion of Specific and Systemic Diseases of Occupation, Fatigue and Neuroses, Occupational Affections of the Nose, Mouth, Throat, Eye and Ear (414 pages). Part II deals with the Etiology and Prophylaxis of Occupational Diseases, Vocational Hygiene, including the liberal professions as well as farmers and general manufactures (346 pages). Part III considers The Function of Clinics in the Prevention of Occupational Diseases (with an account of the Clinic at Milan), Statistical Studies and Legislation and Governmental Study for the Prevention of Occupational Diseases.

It is impossible in the space assigned me for this note to do more than thus hint at the contents. Though not a medical man, I have found great pleasure and profit in the hours spent in reading this volume and in looking up many points on which I desired information. It is a storehouse of knowledge and will be immensely useful to the teacher of economics and sociology, to the business man, and to insurance officials, as well as to those in charge of public health work or the care of the sick. It deserves a place in every college or public library,

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

PAYNE, GEORGE HENRY. *The Child in Human Progress*. Pp. xix, 400. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

The author began to study the origin of the child protective movement in the United States, but continued until he had studied the attitude toward children in the ancient Far East, in Egypt, Arabia, Assyria, Greece, Rome, medieval and modern Europe, colonial and nineteenth century America and among some primitive peoples. He closes with a sketch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New York. While the book is practically limited to a description of the various forms of neglect, cruelty and abuse from which children have suffered, it nevertheless gives to the student of child welfare a historical perspective which no other book has given.